

# The Commonwealth of Massachusetts

## ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

# DIRECTOR OF ANIMAL INDUSTRY

FOR THE

YEAR ENDING NOVEMBER 30, 1930

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# The Commonwealth of Massachusetts

## DEPARTMENT OF CONSERVATION

DIVISION OF ANIMAL INDUSTRY

Boston, November 30, 1930.

*To the Commissioner of Conservation:*

The report of the work of this Division for the year ending November 30, 1930, is herewith submitted.

### BOVINE TUBERCULOSIS

Eradication of bovine tuberculosis in cattle is the most important activity of this Division. Interest in the tuberculin test has exceeded any previous year, applications on 34,616 cattle having been filed in 1930.

Many of the cattle owners who are applying for the tuberculin test are doing so because they have been served an ultimatum that on or before a certain date the milk sold from their dairies must be from tuberculin-tested cows or "no sale of milk." This Division, is, therefore, faced with the problem of putting on these tests when required or of having these dairymen driven out of business. During the last two years the cattle under supervision have increased from 39,766 to 86,942. The testing of this large number has resulted in the slaughtering of 22,508 reactors during the two-year period and at the same time the cattle population in the State has increased by almost 18,000. The only conclusion to be drawn from the additional number of cattle under supervision and the increase in the cattle population is the fact that the tuberculin test is helpful to the dairy interests and must, therefore, result in larger production of milk.

The total number of tests in 1929 was 92,733, and in 1930, 121,821. The cattle under supervision have increased by 28,897, making a total at the end of this year of 86,942 under test. In the budget for 1930, \$400,000 was granted, but due to the unexpected growth of the work that sum was found inadequate and \$200,000 additional was appropriated in the Supplementary Budget.

Owing to the great interest shown in tuberculin test work it was thought that a volunteer advisory council drawn from representative organizations might be of value in connection with the many problems involved. The following Massachusetts organizations were therefore invited to send a delegate: State Grange, Farm Bureau Federation, Tested-Herd Owners Association, Extension Service, Dairymen's Association and the Guernsey, Holstein and Jersey Breeders' Associations. These delegates, with the Editor of the New England Homestead and the United States representative for this work in Massachusetts comprise the Advisory Council. This Council has been called together for five meetings and has been of great service.

On July 2, 1930, Dr. George E. Corwin, formerly Deputy Commissioner of Domestic Animals in the state of Connecticut, was appointed Assistant Director.

Section 33B of Chapter 129 of the General Laws as amended was further amended during the year, a portion of which reads as follows:

"Section 33B. The director may, upon application to him by not less than seventy-five per cent of the cattle owners owning cattle permanently kept in any city or town in a county other than Barnstable, or upon like application by the owners of eighty-five per cent of such cattle, declare said city or town a quarantine area and may proceed to test by the tuberculin test or otherwise all bovine animals within said area."

In accordance with this section, petitions have been received from the following towns: Rockport, Gloucester, Douglas, Westhampton, Middlefield, Goshen.

For convenience the record of the work on tuberculosis eradication is divided into three classes:

(1) THE EXAMINATION OF CATTLE REPORTED AS SHOWING PHYSICAL SYMPTOMS OF DISEASE.

The work of the department in connection with this classification is authorized under Chapter 129, Section 29 (requiring report of the existence of contagious disease in domestic animals), Section 11, (examination and condemnation of animals found to be affected with tuberculosis), and Section 12-A (payment for cattle condemned).

During the year there has been reported 263 head of cattle included in this classification. Of this number 185 were examined physically, condemned and killed, 178 proving to be affected with tuberculosis and seven showing no lesions of that disease. On two animals a so-called "permit to kill" was granted as there was a doubt on physical examination as to whether the condition of the animal was due to tuberculosis or not. Both of these animals proved to be affected with some condition other than tuberculosis. Seventeen animals reported, died prior to being examined. Fifty-five animals were released as physical examination did not indicate tuberculosis. In the case of four animals no disposition was made, and these four cases have been carried forward for action next year.

(2) THE TUBERCULIN TESTING OF CATTLE.

Section 32, Chapter 129, General Laws, relative to the use of tuberculin and Chapter 353, Acts of 1922 the so-called "Request Test Law" were amended by Chapter 335, Acts of 1927, Chapter 332, Acts of 1928 and Chapter 341, Acts of 1930.

The following tables are a record of the work accomplished in the testing of cattle at request of owner:



1930  
TUBERCULIN TESTS BY COUNTIES

	FIRST TEST			SECOND TEST			THIRD OR MORE			ACCREDITED			TOTAL		
	Herds	Head	Reacted	Herds	Head	Reacted	Herds	Head	Reacted	Herds	Head	Reacted	Herds	Head	Reacted
Barnstable	.	78	2	44	125	3	469	2,227	41	140	817	7	716	3,247	53
Berkshire	.	371	1,021	354	3,410	149	434	9,532	225	226	4,382	47	1,385	21,820	1,442
Bristol	.	2,311	1,151	92	913	69	60	1,882	72	22	807	1	450	5,913	1,293
Dukes	.	25	1	6	41	1	7	76	2	25	262	2	44	404	5
Essex	.	2,639	1,319	176	1,573	86	243	4,270	85	56	1,272	8	712	9,754	1,498
Franklin	.	4,880	354	501	5,531	101	369	6,789	107	78	2,090	1	1,473	19,290	1,163
Hampden	.	1,057	390	89	565	8	115	1,593	14	113	1,937	16	427	5,152	498
Hampshire	.	2,781	684	145	1,183	45	138	2,641	105	200	3,422	10	769	10,027	844
Middlesex	.	3,129	1,908	168	1,607	165	315	6,109	286	99	1,499	22	901	12,344	2,381
Nantucket	.	3	21	3	21	15	171	4,539	100	7	208	10	10	239	454
Norfolk	.	609	325	92	413	15	158	2,777	186	98	1,266	14	431	6,827	454
Plymouth	.	916	242	73	506	43	9	56	1	124	1,768	24	519	5,967	485
Suffolk	.	5,799	2,973	245	2,917	232	309	7,734	188	4	4,585	7	1,181	20,735	3,413
Worcester	.									106		20			
Total	.	28,720	10,970	1,988	18,805	916	2,797	50,225	1,412	1,358	24,072	179	9,031	121,822	13,477



## COUNTY STATISTICS

	CATTLE					ONE CLEAN		TWO CLEAN			
	CENSUS		UNDER TEST		%	TEST		TESTS		ACCREDITED	
	Herds	Head	Herds	Head		Herds	Head	Herds	Head	Herds	Head
Barnstable	637	2,218	658	2,382	100	63	90	390	971	184	857
Berkshire	2,037	22,731	1,156	15,720	69	392	4,758	318	3,140	376	6,138
Bristol	2,379	20,031	335	4,199	20	150	1,064	15	256	36	1,293
Dukes	145	820	58	469	57	13	62	5	11	35	329
Essex	1,564	14,057	468	5,757	40	169	1,451	119	1,009	97	1,954
Franklin	2,005	19,443	1,162	14,006	72	464	3,906	307	4,230	332	4,779
Hampden	1,827	13,035	386	4,460	34	98	733	95	997	158	2,188
Hampshire	1,894	17,641	696	8,277	41	271	2,030	104	797	235	3,908
Middlesex	2,630	22,876	649	7,796	34	228	1,969	140	1,713	138	1,885
Nantucket	40	557	10	229	40			1	18	9	211
Norfolk	1,267	9,429	333	4,514	48	52	1,035	119	1,264	126	1,504
Plymouth	1,849	10,460	454	4,426	42	152	836	86	408	154	1,976
Suffolk	39	286	10	84	29	3	30	3	9	4	45
Worcester	5,041	48,808	891	14,627	30	288	2,618	127	1,966	229	5,448
Total	23,354	202,392	7,266	86,946	43	2,343	20,582	1,829	16,789	2,113	32,515

The above figures indicate:

	1929	1930
An increase of 2,418 herds under test.....	4,848	7,266
An increase of 28,901 cattle under test.....	58,045	86,946
An increase of 1,866 herds no reactors last test.....	4,319	6,185
An increase of 19,425 cattle no reactors last test.....	50,461	69,886
An increase of 662 herds accredited.....	1,451	2,113
An increase of 8,556 cattle accredited.....	23,959	32,515

The average salvage received by owners of reacting cattle for this year was \$32.53 as compared with \$43.08 in 1929.

The Brighton Market handled this last year 12,719 dairy cows. Of this number 70% were eligible as additions to supervised herds and, therefore, entitled to white slips and the remaining 30%, not being eligible, were entitled to pink slips only. White slip cows and pink slip cows are kept separate upon entering the Brighton barn for sale.

Inoculation for the prevention of Brighton or Shipping Fever, so-called, is, upon the arrival of the cattle at the Market, given practically at cost to cattle whose owners desire the same. There were this year 5,149 cattle immunized. This service is much appreciated by the Brighton dealers, and, we believe, prevents many fatalities from that disease.

During the year there were 2,686 trucks which delivered 4,121 reactor cattle at the Quarantine Station, and these trucks in accordance with a ruling of this division were cleansed and disinfected before leaving the yard. The Brighton Stock Yards Company also requires that all trucks before taking dairy cattle from the Brighton Market must be cleansed and disinfected.

These improvements in the method of handling cattle at the Brighton Market have been helpful in raising the standard of that Market as a suitable place to buy dairy cows.

During the year there were received at the Quarantine Station 2,368 head of Massachusetts cattle intended for dairy purposes. Two thousand three hundred and fifty-four (2,354) were accepted on records of test made prior to shipment; 14 were held, submitted to test and then released.

### (3) SUPERVISION OF THE INTERSTATE MOVEMENT OF CATTLE INTO MASSACHUSETTS.

Following is a record of cattle received at the Quarantine Station at Brighton:

Released on approved certificate of health    Held, Tested and Released

5,652	Maine	2
2,185	New Hampshire	16
1,602	Vermont	20
732	New York	2
91	Ohio	0
18	Connecticut	0
3	Rhode Island	0
27	Canada	1
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10,310		41

Total receipts 10,351

Compared with 11,667 received in 1929 on papers, 37 held and tested, 2% of which reacted.

There were 12,349 dairy cattle received at other points on permit from the following states: Canada, 283; Connecticut, 504; Illinois 1; Iowa, 79; Maine, 1,261; Maryland, 33; Michigan, 56; Minnesota, 103; Missouri, 56; New Hampshire, 1,334; New Jersey, 15; New York, 1,380; Ohio, 1,111; Pennsylvania, 21; Rhode Island, 189; Vermont, 4,827; Virginia, 38; Wisconsin, 958; Wyoming, 1. Seventy-eight (78) of this 12,349 were tested after arrival, 18 reacting. In addition to the dairy cattle there were received on permits 2,871 beef cattle, and 900 cattle for exhibition purposes. This compares with 14,829 dairy cattle, 5,188 beef cattle and 1,384 cattle for exhibition purposes in 1929.

#### RECEIPTS OF LIVESTOCK AT THE QUARANTINE STATIONS AT BRIGHTON AND SOMERVILLE

There were received at these stations during the year the following: 73,553 cattle; 132,272 calves; 316,451 sheep and lambs; 620,138 swine.

#### CONTAGIOUS DISEASES OF SWINE

Service without cost other than for material used has been continued as in previous years for owners of swine. Weather conditions which have been exceptionally dry during the entire year have been favorable for the raising of swine and tended to lessen the amount of sickness especially of the type usually allied with hog cholera, namely, hemorrhagic septicemia.

A general policy has been adopted this past year of applying the simultaneous treatment (serum and virus) to young pigs (weighing 30 pounds and under). This method together with the application of hemorrhagic septicemia aggressin at time of cholera treatment has, it is believed, resulted in a smaller loss following treatment and also in considerable saving to the swine owners for material used and a saving to the department of labor in lessening the number of treatments required.

This work is done upon application of the owner who is required to sign a request and to agree to comply with certain regulations relative to quarantine, sanitation, etc.

During the year there were applied 88,740 treatments for prevention of hog cholera and 23,166 treatments for control of hemorrhagic septicemia.

#### RABIES

During the year, 739 animals affected with rabies have been recorded, the disease occurring in all sections of the State. While this condition is usually referred to in connection with the dog, it is a disease of all warm-blooded animals and has during the past year been diagnosed not only in dogs but also in cats, horses, cattle and swine. As in other years, the method of control has been through the destruction of animals showing definite symptoms of disease and holding under restraint (quarantine) suspected animals and animals known to have been in contact with a diseased animal. Suspected animals are held until a definite diagnosis is made. Contact animals are held 90 days from date of contact, a period

which is shortened in animals that are given anti-rabic treatment to 21 days from date of completion of treatment. As shown in the tabulation, 71 contact animals developed the disease and died or were destroyed, 44 were killed by owners, no symptoms of rabies, 861 including 166 cases not disposed of at end of the year 1929 were released and 630 contact animals were still under restraint at the end of the year.

Under Section 6, Chapter 111 of the General Laws, the State Department of Public Health has ruled that bites inflicted by dogs are to be included in the list of diseases declared to be dangerous to the public health and so in accordance with that ruling such dogs must be reported to this Division. Under this requirement there have been reported 4,739 persons bitten. These reports are referred by this Division to the local Inspector of Animals of the towns where injury was inflicted, for investigation and quarantine. Under Department Order No. 34, Section 3, such dogs if located "shall be quarantined for a period of 14 days for observation, at the end of which period if no symptoms of rabies have developed said animals may be released," etc. Four thousand one hundred and ninety-six dogs, cats, etc. were restrained under this order. Of the persons bitten 190 were bitten by dogs that were affected with rabies.

When an animal that has bitten a person, dies, or is killed, it is required that the head of the animal be forwarded to the Department Laboratory for a definite diagnosis. During the year, there have been received the heads of 474 animals, 315 of which were found positive for rabies, 32 on which no definite diagnosis could be made and 127 negative or not affected with rabies.

Attention is called to the number of positive cases of rabies occurring in cattle and swine during the year. This condition is accounted for due to the fact that this class of animals are usually confined in groups and therefore are more exposed to attack by the usual carrier of the disease, namely, the rabid dog.

The following table is a tabulation of cases recorded for the year:

### RABIES

	SHOWING SYMPTOMS			CONTACT				BITE CASES				
	Positive	Negative	Questionable	Released	Killed or died— no symptoms of rabies	Killed positive	Disposal pending	Released	Killed—no examination	Killed negative	Disposal pending	Total
Forward, year 1929 . . . . .				166				134				300
December, 1929 . . . . .	65	6		101	32			194	2	4		404
January 1930 . . . . .	42	6		192	3	4		230	7	1		485
February . . . . .	177	3		111	4	10		192	2	8		507
March . . . . .	51	6		57	2	6		271	4	6		403
April . . . . .	58		1	12		5		366	9	9		460
May . . . . .	69	6	2	42	1	2		466	9	12		609
June . . . . .	41	1	5	49	1	6		576	12	10		701
July . . . . .	41	6	2	105		6		521	6	8		695
August . . . . .	35	5	5	22		4		426	5	9		511
September . . . . .	25	5	1	2				361	6	7		407
October . . . . .	28	6	13	2		22		239	3	1		314
November . . . . .	36	3	4		1	6		111	1	1		163
Forward . . . . .							630				101	731
	668	53	33	861	44	71	630	4087	66	76	101	6690

TOTAL POSITIVE CASES, 739

The above record refers to the following animals:

Bear . . . . .								1				1
Cats . . . . .	6	1	2	7	3	1	5	25	1	3		54
Cattle . . . . .	2	4		67		10						83
Dogs . . . . .	580	48	30	635	41	32	65	4,060	65	73	101	5,730
Horses . . . . .	1			1		2						4
Monkeys . . . . .								1				1
Poultry . . . . .				12								12
Rat . . . . .			1									1
Swine . . . . .	79			139		26	560					804



## BANG ABORTION DISEASE

Bang Abortion Disease is an infectious disease of cattle and other animals and at the present time is a question of great moment to the live-stock industry. Conditions indicate that nowhere in the United States is it more prevalent than in our Eastern and New England States. From records available it is estimated that at least 85% of our herds are infected and that at least 20% of the animals contained therein are affected or give positive results to laboratory test. Massachusetts yearly imports many dairy cattle, some of which have not been subjected to the blood test and which cattle may be infected, which would undoubtedly tend to the spread of the disease. In order that Massachusetts may not become a dumping ground for known diseased or positive animals found in other states, the Division of Animal Industry has drawn up rules and regulations prohibiting, except under certain conditions, the importation of animals known to have reacted to the abortion test. These regulations printed below became effective July 16, 1930.

STATE HOUSE, BOSTON.

June 24, 1930.

## ORDER NO. 42

*To Transportation Companies, Inspectors of Animals, and all persons whom it may concern:*

Section 1. A bovine animal which has recently aborted or which has given a positive or suspicious reaction to the agglutination or complement fixation test for Bang Abortion Disease (Contagious or Infectious Abortion) shall not be shipped, driven, transported or moved into the Commonwealth of Massachusetts except upon and accompanied by a special permit issued by the Director of Animal Industry.

Section 2. Any animal brought in on a permit as referred to in Section 1 of this order is hereby declared to be in quarantine and must be held in isolation at the risk and expense of the person, firm or corporation owning the same until released by order of the Director.

Section 3. An animal as referred to in Section 2 of this order after passing two approved negative blood tests for Bang Abortion Disease made after arrival and at least three months apart may be released by the Director.

This order shall be published by the Inspector of Animals in each city and town in the Commonwealth by filing a copy hereof with the City Clerk or Town Clerk as the case may be and by posting a copy hereof in a conspicuous public place within the city or town for which he is the Inspector of Animals.

EVAN F. RICHARDSON,  
*Director of Animal Industry.*

Approved:

W. A. L. BAZELEY,  
*Commissioner of Conservation*

Approved in Council: July 16, 1930.

WILLIAM L. REED,  
*Executive Secretary*

Many herd owners, in order to have their herds free from Bang Abortion Disease and to meet sale and milk requirements, have taken steps to free their herds from this disease. The course which is pursued is the only known method by which herds may be freed and maintained as such, namely, blood testing—isolation—and proper sanitation. The blood test consists of the laboratory examination of the blood, known as the Agglutination test, for the detection of the positive or diseased animals. This test is proving satisfactory and reasonably accurate when applied under proper conditions and with care and intelligence. Hygienic and sanitary conditions must be constantly maintained. In order that herd owners may receive some assistance in building up and maintaining a herd free from Bang Abortion Disease and when freed and having passed a specified number of tests to be certified to as Bang Abortion Disease-free, the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, through the Division of Animal Industry, has, with the approval of the Governor and his Council, made the following rules and regulations:

## RULES AND REGULATIONS

Applying to the establishment of Bang Abortion Disease (Bovine Infectious Abortion) Free Accredited Herds on voluntary request of the owner Under the Provisions of Section 2, Chapter 129 of the General Laws, as Amended by Chapter 203, Acts of 1930.

1. A Bang Abortion Disease-Free Accredited Herd is one in which no evidence of Bang Abortion Disease has been indicated by three consecutive blood tests of all bovine animals in the herd six months of age or over made six or more months apart and which herd is maintained under State supervision for the eradication of tuberculosis.

2. The owner must furnish information as to all bovine animals in the herd giving herd, tattoo or ear tag number, registration name and number date of birth, etc. A new or revised list must be furnished at time of each succeeding entire herd test.

3. The necessary work for the accreditation of a herd as free from Bang Abortion Disease shall be conducted co-operatively by the State and owner; the drawing of blood from the animal by an accredited veterinarian or an authorized representative of the Massachusetts Department of Conservation, Division of Animal Industry, the tagging and proper identification of each animal and the necessary sanitary procedure shall be arranged for by and at the expense of the owner.

4. The examination of blood will be made without charge by the State, through the Division of Animal Industry, or may at the expense of the owner be made by any laboratory which is approved by the Director, and which laboratory furnishes the Director a copy of its reports.

5. A. If one or more animals in the herd aborts or is positive to the blood test, it or they shall immediately be removed from the herd, information as to the identification and disposition of said animal or animals sent to the Division of Animal Industry, and the premises shall be promptly cleansed and disinfected. Such animal or animals shall not be returned to the herd unless and until it or they have passed two negative blood tests made at least six months apart, said test not to be made within two weeks prior to or three weeks following calving.

B. If one or more animals in the herd aborts or is positive to the blood test, all animals in the herd six months of age or over shall be retested in from sixty to ninety days.

6. Upon approval of the Director, a "Bang Abortion Disease-Free Accredited Herd" certificate shall be issued to herds the owners of which have complied with the preceding rules and regulations and which herds have passed the three consecutive negative blood tests required by Regulation No. 1, and providing that the drawing of blood next prior to issuing the certificate shall be under the direct supervision of a representative of the Massachusetts Department of Conservation Division of Animal Industry.

7. A. A Bang Abortion Disease-Free Accredited Herd shall be retested annually.

B. If one animal in a Bang Abortion Disease-Free Accredited Herd at any time aborts or reacts to a blood test, the certificate of accreditation shall be suspended until all animals in the herd six months of age or over have passed one negative blood test made in not less than thirty days.

C. If more than one animal in a Bang Abortion Disease-Free Accredited Herd at any time aborts or reacts to a blood test, the certificate shall be suspended until all animals in the herd six months of age or over have passed two negative blood tests made at least three months apart.

8. Herd bulls may at the discretion of the owner be used for service on cattle which have not been tested and found free of Bang Disease. Service, however, must be on neutral ground.

9. Additions to a Bang Abortion Disease-Free Accredited Herd must comply with the following:

A. Cattle from a Bang Abortion Disease-Free Accredited Herd may be added without retest.

B. Pregnant animals unless from accredited herds must be isolated until after calving and must then pass a negative blood test made not earlier than three weeks after calving.

C. Cattle with the exception of calves under six months of age from herds that are not accredited must pass two successive negative blood tests made not earlier than sixty nor later than one hundred and twenty days apart.

D. Calves under six months of age may be added on one negative blood test.

E. Cattle removed from an accredited herd for exhibition purposes must on their return pass a negative blood test made not earlier than three weeks after return.

10. Upon violation of any of the foregoing rule and regulations the certificate of accreditation may be suspended by the Director.

EVAN F. RICHARDSON,  
*Director of Animal Industry.*

Approved:

W. A. L. BAZELEY,  
*Commissioner of Conservation*

Approved in Council: July 16, 1930

WILLIAM L. REED,  
*Executive Secretary*

There are at the present time, from owners interested in having their herds "BANG ABORTION DISEASE-FREE", seventeen applications on file consisting of 428 animals.

During the fiscal year there were submitted to this Division 7,782 blood samples for agglutination tests, compared with 3,800 received during the year 1929 and 834 for the year 1928. Blood samples submitted to this Division are examined or tested without expense to the owner. Containers or vials for obtaining these blood samples are furnished on request and without cost.

### MISCELLANEOUS DISEASES

*Actinomycosis*:—Only one case of this disease was reported. The affected animal, a cow, was slaughtered.

*Blackleg*:—The use of aggrassin in the preventive treatment against Blackleg in cattle was continued as in previous years. Seven hundred and seventy-two animals were treated on 81 farms in 38 towns. This service is rendered without cost to owners of cattle.

*Glanders*:—Five horses affected with Glanders were condemned and killed. Three of these cases were in one stable in the city of Boston, and were found as the result of a blood test of all horses in the stable, conducted on account of the finding of a clinical case of the disease in a horse kept at said stable. Two stable tests were conducted during the year, one in a stable of 29 horses, the other in a stable of 40 horses. A total of 82 horses were examined during the year. Eighty samples of blood were examined and 49 ophthalmic tests applied.

*Mange*:—This disease has been reported on only 8 premises, 21 animals being affected. It is believed that this condition has existed on many premises where it was considered as "barn itch" and accordingly not reported. Advice regarding treatment has been given where cases are reported and the animals released when recovery has taken place.

*Tuberculosis in Swine*:—Fourteen head of swine affected with tuberculosis were reported. This condition is rarely called to the attention of the Department except at time of slaughter. When found, the case is traced back to point from which the animal originated and careful physical examination is made of all live-stock on the premises. Advice is given relative to disinfection, etc.



*Tuberculosis in Poultry*.—From a general survey it is believed that this condition does not exist to any extent in this Commonwealth. The disease has, however, been found during the year on two widely separated premises. These cases were handled by the owners, disposing of all adult heads by slaughter and careful cleansing and disinfection of houses and yards.

*Plant Poisoning*.—Owing to the long dry period during the past summer and early fall with the consequent poor pasture conditions, several cases of plant or forage poisoning occurred due to the eating of shrubs, etc., of different varieties. Several deaths in cattle were reported from this condition in widely separated sections of the State. Symptoms and post-mortem findings strongly resembled hemorrhagic septicemia, which, however, was not borne out by laboratory examination, and the condition was ultimately found to be due to plant or forage poisoning.

### DISINFECTION

In connection with the prevention and eradication of contagious diseases, and as important as is the removal or destruction of the infected animal itself, is the necessity of proper cleansing and disinfection of the premises where the disease has occurred. Too great care can not be taken to make certain that all litter is removed and buried, that ceilings, walls, floors, etc., are completely scraped and all cracks and crevices cleaned or removed through repairs after which the surface should be thoroughly washed and then sprayed with a proper disinfectant.

Payment for animals on which compensation is authorized by the Commonwealth is not approved until the premises occupied by said animal or animals has been inspected and approved. This inspection is made by the local Inspector of Animals who, in addition to reporting as to whether the work has or has not been properly done is also required to report the name of the disinfectant used and the amount. Only such disinfectant as contains 50% or over of cresylic acid is approved in this work.

### ANNUAL INSPECTION OF FARM ANIMALS AND PREMISES

The usual order for inspection of all cattle, sheep and swine and of premises where kept was issued December 10, 1929, calling for completion of the inspection on or before March 1, 1930.

From the reports received from the Inspectors of Animals of all cities and towns in the Commonwealth, there were inspected on 23,354 premises: 202,392 head of cattle, 11,189 sheep, 87,311 swine.

Meetings of Inspectors of Animals were held during the year at Boston, Barnstable, Greenfield, Pittsfield, Springfield and Worcester. As usual these meetings were well attended and from the interest shown it is believed are of value to these officials.

### FINANCIAL STATEMENT

Appropriation for the salary of the Director, chapter 115, Acts of 1930. . . . .	\$3,875.00
Expended during the year for the salary of the Director. . . . .	\$3,875.00
Appropriation for personal services of clerks and stenographers, chapter 115, Acts of 1930. . . . .	\$17,300.00
Expended during the year for personal services of clerks and stenographers. . . . .	\$17,149.17
Unexpended balance. . . . .	150.83
	<hr/>
	\$17,300.00
Appropriation for services other than personal, including printing the annual report, traveling expenses of the Director, and office supplies and equipment, chapter 115, Acts of 1930. . . . .	\$8,400.00
Brought forward from 1930 appropriation. . . . .	9.25
	<hr/>
Total amount appropriated. . . . .	\$8,409.25



Expended during the year for the following purposes:

Books and Maps.....	\$58.85
Express and messenger service.....	522.26
Postage.....	1,670.42
Printing report.....	54.98
Other printing.....	987.87
Telephone and telegrams.....	891.31
Stationery and office supplies.....	2,563.83
Expenses of the Director.....	1,375.08

Total Expenditure.....	\$8,124.60
Unexpended balance.....	284.65

\$8,409.25

Appropriation for personal services of veterinarians and agents engaged in the work of extermination of contagious diseases among domestic animals, chapter 115, Acts of 1930.....	\$60,000.00
Supplementary Budget, chapter 426, Acts of 1930	5,000.00
Transferred from Appropriation for Extraordinary Expenses.....	1,150.00
Brought forward from 1929 Appropriation.....	40.00

Total amount appropriated.....	\$66,190.00
Expended during the year for the following purposes:	

Services of salaried agents.....	\$39,068.35
Services of per diem agents.....	26,985.80
Labor hired.....	104.00

Total expenditure.....	\$66,158.15
Unexpended balance.....	31.85

\$66,190.00

Appropriation for the traveling expenses of veterinarians and agents, including the cost of any motor vehicles purchased for their use, chapter 115, Acts of 1930.....	\$28,000.00
Supplementary Budget Chapter 426, Acts of 1930	2,500.00
Brought forward from 1929 Appropriation.....	59.89

Total amount appropriated.....	\$30,559.89
Expended during the year for the following purposes:	

Traveling expenses of regular agents.....	\$16,546.28
Traveling expenses of per diem agents.....	12,594.79

Total expenditure.....	\$29,141.07
Unexpended balance.....	1,418.82

\$30,559.89

Appropriation for reimbursement of owners of horses killed during the present and previous years; travel, when allowed, of inspectors of animals, incidental expenses of killing and burial, quarantine and emergency services and for laboratory and veterinary supplies and equipment, chapter 115, Acts of 1930.....	\$6,300.00
Brought forward from 1929 Appropriation.....	35.50

Total amount appropriated.....	\$6,335.50
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Expenditures during the year for the following purposes:	
Four horses condemned and killed on account of glanders.....	\$230.00
Supplies for veterinary inspectors.....	330.68
Laundry.....	325.87
Antiseptics, biologics and disinfectants.....	524.99
Thermometers, needles, syringes, etc.....	553.50
Ear-tags, punches, chains, etc.....	2,085.41
Expenses of killing and burial.....	251.40
Expenses of travel allowed inspectors of animals....	1,193.95
Quarantine expenses.....	838.60
Total expenditure.....	\$6,334.40
Unexpended balance.....	1.10

\$6,335.50

Appropriation for reimbursement of owners of tubercular cattle killed, as authorized by section twelve A of chapter 129 of the General Laws, inserted by section 1 of chapter 304 of the Acts of 1924, and in accordance with certain provisions of law and agreements made under authority of section 33 of chapter 129 of the General Laws, as amended, during the present and previous year, chapter 115, Acts of 1930.....	\$400,000.00
Supplementary Budget, chapter 426, Acts of 1930..	200,000.00
Brought forward from 1929 appropriation.....	24.71

Total amount appropriated.....	\$600,024.71
Expenditures during the year for the following:	
12,271 head of cattle killed (chapter 129, General Laws as amended).....	\$595,997.56
157 head of cattle killed (physical cases, including no lesion cases).....	4,015.00
Total expenditure.....	\$600,012.56
Unexpended balance.....	12.15

\$600,024.71

Reimbursement of towns for inspectors of animals:	
Appropriation for the reimbursement of certain towns for compensation paid to inspectors of animals, chapter 115, Acts of 1930.....	\$5,500.00
Expended during the year for reimbursement of certain towns.....	\$4,591.82
Unexpended balance.....	908.18
	\$5,500.00

The average amount paid for cattle slaughtered under the provisions of Chapter 353, Acts of 1922, Chapter 335, Acts of 1927 and Chapter 332, Acts of 1928, was \$72.29 for registered purebred cattle and \$46.34 for grade cattle.

Forty-eight claims for reimbursement for cattle condemned and killed as physical cases of tuberculosis during the year remain unsettled, these claims amounting to \$1,170.

Six hundred one (601) unpaid claims covering 3,551 cattle, to which provisions of Chapter 353, Acts of 1922 and Chapter 335, Acts of 1927, and Chapter 332, Acts of 1928, apply, remain unpaid, amounting to \$164,386.29.

There has been received during the year for dog fees in accordance with Chapter 347, Acts of 1928, \$22; for sales of hides and carcasses \$49.88; Hemorrhagic Septicemia treatments at Brighton \$772.35; and one Court Fee of \$1.75.

Respectfully submitted,

EVAN F. RICHARDSON,

*Director.*